

STATE OF UTAH

**UTAH ENERGY OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

AND

**DIVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**DRAFT
ENERGY EMERGENCY
PLAN**

UPDATED MAY 2002

I. INTRODUCTION

Utah faces the possibility of a number of natural disasters: flooding, snow avalanches, landslides, forest and range fires, severe winter snowstorms, tornadoes, drought, and earthquakes. These events may occur at any time, without warning, and may, therefore, endanger life and property. In addition, Utah and the nation could be faced with a petroleum product supply shortage or a major utility supply system failure independent of a natural disaster that at any time may require a number of actions be taken to manage fuel supplies and restore utility service. Finally, Utah faces the threat of intentional damage to energy and other infrastructure through terrorist activities.

In any disaster or emergency situation, it is the responsibility of all affected jurisdictions to provide for the safety and welfare of citizens and the protection of property, to employ all attainable resources for rapid restoration of utilities and services, and to aid in recovery from damage resulting from the disaster. All levels of government should develop practical plans for utilizing available resources to deal with these emergency situations.

In the event of a catastrophic disaster, the Federal government has designed a Federal Response Plan (FRP), which addresses the consequences of any disaster or emergency situation with a need for Federal response assistance. The FRP describes the basic mechanisms and structures for the Federal government to mobilize resources and conduct activities in an effort to augment State and local response efforts. To facilitate the provision of Federal assistance, the FRP uses a functional approach to group the types of Federal assistance that a state is most likely to need under 12 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). ESF 12 of the FRP specifically addresses the restoration of the Nation's energy systems following a catastrophic earthquake, natural disaster, or other significant event requiring Federal response assistance.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to identify responsibilities and describe the procedures required of the [Utah Energy Office \(UEO\)](#), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the [Division of Public Utilities \(DPU\)](#), Department of Commerce (DOC), to respond to emergencies and disasters.

Emergency restoration of public utilities and petroleum product supplies disrupted by disaster will be a high priority matter and will require the joint effort of all State agencies through the [Comprehensive Emergency Management \(CEM\)](#) Command Center (CC), State of Utah.

Management and supply monitoring measures will require the cooperation of the entire State in the event of a petroleum product supply shortage or major utility system failure.

III. AUTHORITY

In 1993, the Division of Energy was reorganized under the Division of Energy Reorganization Act, dividing the Division between DNR and the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED). DNR created the Office of Energy and Resources Planning to fulfill the Act's mandates. The Department of Community and Economic Development created the Office of Energy Services to fulfill the Act's mandates.

The Division of Energy Reorganization Act mandated DCED to prepare a State energy emergency plan in accordance with [the Energy Emergency Powers of Governor Act of 1980 \(Title 63, Chapter 53a\)](#). In addition, Governor Bangerter, on December 20, 1985, directed all state agencies designated in the [State of Utah Emergency Operations Plan, Volume II, Natural Disaster](#) to develop their own emergency operations plans outlining the procedures and personnel to be used in fulfilling their assignments in the event of a natural disaster.

In the event of a disaster, [DPU](#) – in accordance with Title 54, Chapter 4, of the Utah Code – has been delegated the authority by the Utah [Public Service Commission \(PSC\)](#) to ensure that every public utility construct, maintain and operate its line, plant, system, equipment, apparatus, and premises in such a manner as to promote and safeguard the health and safety of its employees, customers and the public.

In response to energy supply problems throughout the West and the growing realization of the need to coordinate energy policy and programs, the Office of Energy and Resource Planning and the Office of Energy Services were reunited administratively as the [UEO](#) under DNR in early-2001. This reorganization was formally codified with the passage of H.B. 145 during the 2002 Legislative General Session. Under Title 63, Chapter 34, Section 101(c), the [UEO](#) retained the authority “. . . if requested by the Governor” to “. . . prepare a state energy emergency plan. . .”

IV. DEFINITIONS

PUBLIC UTILITIES - Public utilities include all publicly and privately owned natural gas, electrical power and telephone services normally provided to a community.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS - Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline (regular, midgrade, and premium unleaded), motor gasoline blending components, kerosene-type jet fuel (commercial and military), kerosene, propane, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas and miscellaneous products.

V. FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNMENTS

In the event of either a Governor's "State of Emergency" or a State-Federal "Emergency," "Major Disaster," or "Catastrophic Disaster," these primary and support operations are assigned to the following State agencies and commissions. These functions are supplemental to the normal day-to-day function and operation of each agency. In addition, in a coordinated State-Federal disaster, the overall coordination of these functions shall be the responsibility of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO). However, the State agency concerned shall serve as the State's point-of-contact with the appropriate Federal agency and will provide additional support to that Federal agency as directed by the SCO. The following page includes a list stating the emergency function and the State agencies responsible to carry out the function.

EMERGENCY FUNCTION	PRIMARY STATE AGENCY	SUPPORT AGENCIES
Public Utilities Restoration (except for water and sewer)	PSC/DPU , DOC	Division of CEM Utah National Guard Utah Office of Education
Emergency Fuel Allocation and Distribution	UEO , DNR	Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Utah Department of Agriculture Department of Human Services USU Extension Service Utah Petroleum Association Utah oil companies (refineries and pipeline companies) Western Petroleum Marketers Association U.S. Department of Agriculture

A list of primary and secondary state agency contact personnel is included in [Appendix A](#) of this plan. Each person assigned emergency duties in this plan shall be familiar with the plan and trained accordingly.

VI. FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The initial responsibility for the restoration of local public utilities and restoration and/or management of local petroleum products shall rest with the affected local government.
- B. Coordination of all supplemental State government emergency public utility assistance made available during a declared "State of Emergency," "Emergency," or "Major Disaster" will be the responsibility of the [PSC/DPU, DOC](#).
- C. Coordination of all supplemental State government emergency petroleum product supply assistance made available during a declared "State of Emergency," "Emergency," or "Major Disaster" will be the responsibility of the [UEO, DNR](#).

The Public Service Commission/Division of Public Utilities will:

1. Prepare a plan designed to respond to the disruption of public utility service due to a natural disaster. This Public Utility Emergency Plan is included in this energy emergency plan as [Appendix B](#).

2. Prepare and maintain a current listing of all public utilities to include telephone systems, electrical power plants, plant capabilities, electrical transmission and distribution lines and capacities and natural gas distribution and storage facilities. This list is included in this plan as [Appendix C](#).
3. Establish and maintain liaison with all supporting State agencies and public utilities.

The Utah Energy Office will:

1. Prepare a plan designed to respond to a petroleum product supply shortage or the restoration of petroleum product supplies disabled by a natural disaster. This Petroleum Products Emergency Plan is included in this energy emergency plan as [Appendix D](#).
2. Prepare and maintain a current listing of all petroleum suppliers. This list is included in this plan as [Appendix E](#).
3. Establish and maintain liaison with all supporting State agencies and petroleum suppliers.

VII. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

Emergency restoration of public utilities and petroleum products disrupted by a disaster should be accomplished first by the affected local government, utilizing all available local public and private resources. If local resources are insufficient to accomplish this mission, State and Federal Government assistance may be made available.

B. State Government

In the event that the magnitude of the natural disaster and/or petroleum product supply shortage is beyond the capabilities of the local jurisdiction and is declared a "State of Emergency" or "Major Disaster," State and Federal Government assistance may be made available to supplement local government actions. This supplemental assistance may include:

1. Helping essential public utilities and petroleum suppliers obtain equipment and specialized labor to repair or restore communication and energy systems.
2. Encouraging essential public utilities and petroleum suppliers to coordinate their efforts and resources in restoring services.
3. Connections to undamaged neighboring public utilities services and petroleum product supplies.
4. Recommending State and Federal actions to save fuel and electric power.

C. Public Utilities

In the event damage occurs to a public utility, restoration is the responsibility of the operator of the damaged systems. Companies shall utilize their own equipment and plans and procedures to accomplish emergency repairs. When companies need additional assistance in making repairs, they first request assistance from other utility companies and private contractors under pre-arranged agreements. These arrangements can include companies in other States. Then, government assistance is available on a limited basis.

D. Petroleum Product Suppliers

In the event damage occurs to a petroleum product supply facility, restoration is the responsibility of the operator of the damaged systems. Companies shall utilize their own equipment and plans and procedures to accomplish emergency repairs. When companies need additional assistance in making repairs, they first request assistance from other petroleum product suppliers and private contractors under pre-arranged agreements. These arrangements can include companies in other States. Then, government assistance is available on a limited basis.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. In the event of a disaster, direction and control of emergency restoration of communication systems, electrical and natural gas systems, and petroleum product supplies will be exercised by the elected officials of the affected local governments.
- B. Overall coordination of State agency emergency public utility services and petroleum product supplies assistance provided to the affected governments will be exercised by [DPU](#) and [UEO](#), respectively, during any declared "State of Emergency," "Emergency," or "Major Disaster" situation. Each supporting public or private agency will function within its own internal structure and operating procedures under the direction and control of its own Executive Director.
- C. In the event of a disaster, priority is for the restoration of communication systems, electrical and natural gas systems and petroleum product supplies, in that order.

Since public utilities rely on grid systems to provide service, coordination between utilities will be critical in order to minimize further damage. In the event that state assistance is needed by public utilities, coordination of restoration efforts between the utilities is vital. A representative from each major utility (Qwest, PacifiCorp, and Questar) will report to the Assistant Director of [DPU](#) (or his support staff) at the [CEM](#) CC. The Assistant Director of [DPU](#) (or his support staff) will serve as the liaison between the utilities and the SCO.

In most disasters or emergencies, petroleum products will not be affected immediately because of existing reserves. In the event that State assistance is needed to stabilize fuel supplies, the Director of the [UEO](#) will coordinate assistance efforts along with the State Energy Conservation Manager at the [CEM](#) CC. The Director of the [UEO](#) (or his support staff) will serve as the liaison between the private sector, supporting state agencies and the SCO.

APPENDIX A

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CONTACTS

Utah Energy Office, Department of Natural Resources

1594 West North Temple
Suite 3610
Box 146480
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6480
Phone: (801) 538-5428
Fax: (801) 538-4795
Website: www.energy.utah.gov

Primary Contact:

Thomas Brill
Director
Utah Energy Office
Phone: (801) 538-4787
Email: thomasbrill@utah.gov

Support Contacts:

Jeff Burks
Utah Energy Policy Coordinator
Phone: (801) 538-5414
Email: jeffburks@utah.gov

Michael Glenn
State Building Energy Efficiency Program Manager
Phone: (801) 538-5436
Email: michaelglenn@utah.gov

Division of Public Utilities, Public Service Commission and Department of Commerce

160 East 300 South
P.O. Box 45807
Salt Lake City, UT 84145
Phone: (801) 530-6943
Fax: (801) 530-6512
Website: <http://www.commerce.utah.gov/dpu/index.html>

Division of Public Utilities

Primary Contact:

Lowell Alt
Director
Division of Public Utilities
Phone: (801) 530-6659
Email: lalt@utah.gov

Support Contacts:

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Peggy N. Egbert
DPU/CEM Utility Representative
Phone: (801) 530-6793
Cell: (801) 556-5539
Email: peggyegbert@utah.gov

Utah Public Service Commission

Website: www.psc.state.ut.us

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC UTILITY EMERGENCY PLAN

I. PLAN STRUCTURE

The Public Utility Emergency Plan addresses public utilities including, natural gas, electrical power and telephone services that will most likely be affected by a natural disaster or a major utility supply system failure. The plan is designed to efficiently restore natural gas, electrical power and telephone services in the event of a natural disaster or a major supply system failure.

II. PLAN PHASES AND ACTIONS

The plan's actions follow a logical sequence, listed in phases below, to accomplish the restoration of public utility supply systems. The phases and corresponding actions are listed below:

PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
1	Notification of a natural disaster or major utility supply system failure, disrupting natural gas, electrical power and telephone services.	<p>The Assistant Director, DPU reports to the CEM Command Center (CC).</p> <p>Notify public utility companies of the event, request representatives of the major utilities report to the CEM CC.</p>
2	Damage assessment of natural gas, electrical power and telephone services.	<p>Activate utility response plans, beginning with damage assessment.</p> <p>Report the results of the damage assessments to utility representatives located in the CEM CC.</p> <p>Utility representatives communicate damage assessment reports to the representatives of DPU stationed in the CEM CC.</p>
3	Time estimation on the restoration of utility systems.	<p>Continue to implement phase 2.</p> <p>Utility representatives will make best possible estimates on the amount of time necessary to restore services.</p>
4	Establish priority of utility restoration.	<p>Continue to implement phase 2 & 3.</p> <p>Restoration priorities set based on the need to accommodate critical facilities first.</p> <p>Each utility will report the order of restoration priority to the representatives of DPU stationed in the CEM CC.</p>

PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
5	Alternative sources of service.	<p>Continue to implement phases 2,3 & 4.</p> <p>Representatives of DPU will determine if the needs of critical facilities can be temporarily restored through alternative sources (i.e. generators from the National Guard; Communications equipment from the National Guard and police agencies).</p>
6	Coordination of utility restoration.	<p>Continue to implement phases 2,3,4 & 5.</p> <p>Utilities will closely coordinate with each other on the areas and sectors currently being restored in order to prevent further damage when gas is restored to an area where electric lines are still arcing or electric power being restored where gas is still escaping.</p>
7	Notification of restoration of services.	<p>Continue to implement phases 2,3,4,5 & 6.</p> <p>Utilities will notify the representatives of DPU stationed in the CEM CC of the restoration of service in an area or sector.</p> <p>DPU will coordinate with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) in the CEM CC for reporting and updating purposes and media coordination.</p>
8	Monitor and map sectors restored.	<p>Continue to implement phases 2,3,4,5,6 & 7 until the emergency is over.</p> <p>Plot areas affected by the disaster and where and when services restored by utility.</p>

III. PLAN EVALUATION

Continually evaluate plans and programs during the disaster until all possible restoration has take place to determine if changes are needed to improve the plan or plans.

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC UTILITIES CONTACT LIST

Major Public Utilities Operating in the State of Utah Under the Jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of Utah

QWEST Communications

Website: www.qwest.com

Bonnie Anderson

Phone: (801) 237-5660

Mobile: (801) 205-3177

Home: (801) 268-2664

Pager: (877) 880-3349

Email: bjande2@qwest.com

Barbara Bouwhuis

Phone: (801) 239-4978

Mobile: (801) 205-9776

Home: (801) 547-1500

Pager: (888) 548-1786

Email: bbouwhu@qwest.com

Questar Gas

Questar Company Website: www.questar.com

Questar Gas Website: www.questargas.com

Ron Jibson

Phone: (801) 324-5424

Email: ronji@questar.com

Ed B. Kelsey

System Integrity Eng. Supervisor

180 E. 100 S

Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Phone: (801) 534-5650

Mobile: (801) 536-9011

Pager: (801) 297-9339

Home: (801) 484-5916

PacifiCorp - Utah Power

PacifiCorp Website: www.pacificorp.com

Utah Power Website: www.utahpower.net

Emergency Command Center: (801) 220-2001
(801) 220-2002
(801) 220-2003

Backup to Command Center:

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Curtis Mansfield: (801) 220-2404
Paul Capell: (503) 813-5334

Support Contact:

Ernie Wessman
Phone: (801) 220-4705
Email: ernest.wessman@pacificorp.com

Western Electricity Coordinating Council

Website: www.wecc.biz/main.html

Dennis Egge
Phone: 801-582-0353
dennis@wscc.com

California Energy Commission

Website: www.energy.ca.gov

Northwest Power Planning Council

Website: www.nwcouncil.org

Telephone Companies

Albion Telephone Company
Box 98
Albion, ID 83311
Phone: (208) 673-5335

All West Communications
D. Vernile Prince
50 West 100 North
P.O. Box 588
Kamas, UT 84036-0588
Phone: (435) 783-4361

AT & T Communications - Mountain States
1875 Lawrence Street, Room 1460
Denver, CO 80202
Phone: (303) 298-6326

AT & T Broadband
L. J. Godfrey
State Manager
675 East 500 South, Suite 330
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
Phone: (801) 237-1630

Beehive Telephone Company

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Art Brothers
2000 East Sunset Road
Lakepoint, UT 84074
Phone: (435) 663-0111
Toll Free: (800) 629-9999

Central Utah Telephone/Skyline Telecom, Bear Lake Communication
Eddie Cox
45 West Center St.
P.O. Box 7
Fairview, UT 84629
Phone: (435) 427-3331

Citizens Communications
Curt Huttzell
4 Triad Center, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone: (801) 924-6358

Eagle Telecommunications, Inc.
805 Broadway
P.O. Box 9901
Vancouver, WA 98668-8701
Phone: (206) 696-6914

Electric Lightwave (ELI)
Curt Huttzell
4 Triad Center, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone: (801) 924-6358

Emery Telcom/Carbon/Emery Telcom & Hanksville Telcom
Greg Killpack
455 East Highway 29
P.O. Box 629
Orangeville, UT 84537-0629
Phone: (435) 748-2223

Gunnison Telephone Company
Kent D. Sanders
29 So. Main St.
P.O. Box 850
Gunnison, UT 84634
Phone: (435) 528-7236

Industrial Communications
David R. Williams, dba
P.O. Box 25670
Honolulu, HI 96825

Manti Telephone
Paul Cox
40 West Union
Manti, UT 84642
Phone: (435) 835-3391

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Navajo Communications Company, Inc.
Attention: Rick McAllister
One Allied Drive
P.O. Box 2177
Little Rock, AR 72203-2177
Phone: (501) 661-8000

Navajo Communications Co., Inc.
Attention: Richard S. Jarrett
2121 N. California Blvd., Suite 400
Walnut Creek, CA 94596-8192
Phone: (510) 295-9500

Qwest Communications
Website: www.qwest.com

Bonnie Anderson
Phone: (801) 237-5660
Mobile: (801) 205-3177
Home: (801) 268-2664
Pager: (877) 880-3349
Email: bjande2@qwest.com

Barbara Bouwhuis
Phone: (801) 239-4978
Mobile: (801) 205-9776
Home: (801) 547-1500
Pager: (888) 548-1786
Email: bbouwhu@qwest.com

Royce's Electronics, Inc.
611 South Main St.
Moab, UT 84532
Phone: (435) 259-6630

South Central Utah Communications
45 North 100 West
P.O. Box 555
Escalante, UT 84726
Phone: (435) 826-4211

Uintah Basin Telephone Association/UBET Communications
Bruce H. Todd
Manager
3900 South 4000 West
P.O. Box 398
Roosevelt, UT 84066
Phone: (435) 646-5007
Fax: (435) 646-5011

Union Telephone Company
James H. Woody
850 North Highway 410
P.O. Box 160
Mountain View, WY 82939

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Phone: (307) 782-4129

WorldCom
NCC Watch Desk
Phone: (703) 607-4950
Fax: (703) 607-4998
Email: ncs@ncs.gov

-OR-

Joan Grewe
Phone: (703) 607-4998
Pager: (888) 624-2929/1591036

XO
Todd Jensen
8851 South Sandy Parkway
Sandy, Utah 84070
Phone: (801) 983-2081
Cell: (801) 983-2040

Natural Gas Companies

Questar Gas Company
180 East First South
P.O. Box 45360
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0360
Phone: (801) 534-5555
Website: www.questargas.com

Utah Gas Service Company
5000 South Quebec St., Suite 650
Denver, CO 80237
Phone: (303) 779-7911

Williams Gas Pipeline

Primary Contact:

Michael Falk
Phone: (801) 584-6925
Email: michael.d.falk@williams.com

Support Contacts:

Evan Hanson
Governmental Affairs
295 Chipeta Way
Salt Lake City, Utah 84158-0900
Phone: (801) 584-6986
Fax: (801) 584-7728
Mobile: (801) 201-7895
Email: evan.hanson@williams.com

Bob Sluder
Phone: (801) 584-6786
Email: robert.l.sluder@williams.com

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Electric Companies

Beaver City Corp

Website: <http://beaverutah.net/>

Blanding, City of

Website: www.uamps.com

Bountiful City

Website: www.ulct.org/bountiful

Bridger Valley Electric Association, Inc.

F. Danny Eyre

Manager

P.O. Box 399 (40014 Business Loop I-80)

Mountain View, WY 82939

Phone: (307) 786-2800

Fax: (307) 786-4362

Email: deyre@bvea.net

Website: www.bvea.net

Brigham City Corp

Website: www.brighamcity.ulct.org

Deseret Generation & Transmission Co-operative

10714 South Jordan Gateway, Suite 300

South Jordan, Utah 84095

Phone: (801) 619-6500

Toll Free: (800) 756-3428

Fax: (801) 619-6599

Website: www.desertgt.com

Primary Contact:

Kimball Rasmussen

CEO/General Manager

Support Contact:

Soren Sorensen

Phone: (801) 619-6545

soren@deseretgt.com

Dixie-Escalante Rural Electric Association, Inc.

Leon R. Bowler

President

HC 76 Box 95

Beryl, UT 84714-5197

Phone: (435) 439-5311

Fax: (435) 439-5352

Bloomington Office:

145 W. Brigham Road

St. George, Utah

Phone: (435) 673-3297

Website: www.desertgt.com

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Enterprise, City of
Website: www.uamps.com

Empire Electric Association, Inc.
Neal E. Stephens
Manager
801 North Broadway
P.O. Box Drawer K
Cortez, CO 81321-0676
Phone: (970) 565-4444
Toll Free: (800) 709-3726
Fax: (970) 564-4401
Email: drosenba@empireelectric.org
Website: www.empireelectric.org

Ephraim, City of
Website: www.ulct.org/ephraim

Fairview City Corp
Website: www.uamps.com

Fillmore City Corp
Website: www.fillmorecity.org

Flowell Electric Association, Inc.
Durand Robison
Director/Manager
HC 61, Box 180
Fillmore, UT 84631
Phone: (435) 743-6214
Home: (435) 743-5543
Fax: (435) 743-5722

Garkane Power Association, Inc.
Carl R. Albrecht
Manager
56 East Center St.
P.O. Box 790
Richfield, UT 84701
Phone: (435) 896-5403
Home: (435) 896-5505
Fax: (435) 896-8079
Email: garkanepower@qwest.net
Website: www.garkaneenergy.com

Heber Light and Power Co.
Website: www.uamps.com

Holden, Town of
Website: www.uamps.com

Hurricane Power Committee
Website: www.ci.hurricane.ut.us

Hyrum City Corp
Website: www.hyrumcity.com

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Intermountain Power Project
George Cross
Phone: (435) 864-6000
Email: kg.cross@ipsc.com

Kanab City Corp
Website: www.xpressweb.com/kanecounty/kanab

Kanosh, Town of
Website: www.uamps.com

Kaysville City
Website: www.kaysvillecity.com

Lehi City Corp
Website: www.lehicity.com

Levan Town Corp
Website: www.umpa.cc

Logan, City of
Website: www.ci.logan.ut.us/light

Manti, City of
Website: www.umpa.cc

Meadow Town Corp
Website: www.uamps.com

Monroe, City of
Website: www.uamps.com

Moon Lake Electric Association, Inc.
Grant J. Earl
General Manager
188 West 200 North
P.O. Box 278
Roosevelt, UT 84066-0278
Phone: (435) 722-2448
Home: (435) 722-3703
Fax: (435) 722-3752
General Manager Fax: (435) 722-5453
Website: www.mleainc.com

Morgan City Corp
Website: www.uamps.com

Mt. Pleasant, City of
Website: www.mtpleasant.ulct.org

Mt. Wheeler Power, Inc.
Randy Ewell
General Manager/CEO
1600 Seventh Street East
P.O. Box 1110
Ely, NV 89301-1110

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Phone: (775) 289-8981
Fax: (775) 289-8987
Website: www.mwpower.net

Murray, City of
Website: www.murraypower.com

Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
Website: www.ntua.com

Nephi City Corp
Website: www.umpa.cc

Oak City, Town of
Website: www.ulct.org/oakcity

PacifiCorp - Corporate
Port of Portland
700 N.E. Multnomah, Suite 1600
Portland, OR 97232-4116

PacifiCorp - Electric Operations
920 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: (503) 464-5000

Pacificorp Website: www.pacificorp.com
Utah Power Website: www.utahpower.net

Paragonah, Town of
Website: www.uamps.com

Parowan City Corp
Website: www.parowan.org/city

Payson City Corp
Website: www.payson.org

Price Municipal Corp
Website: <http://city1.price.lib.ut.us/>

Provo City Corp
Website: www.provo.org/util

Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Bud Tracy
Manager
250 North Main St.
P.O. Box 617
Malta, ID 83342
Phone: (208) 645-2211
Home: (208) 645-2425
Fax: (208) 645-2300
Website: www.pngc.com

Salem City Corp

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Website: www.umpa.cc

Santa Clara, City of

Website: www.uamps.com

Spanish Fork City Corp

Website: www.umpa.cc

Spring City Corp

Website: <http://cut.iserver.net/spcity>

Springville, City of

Website: www.springville.org

St. George, City of

Website: www.sgcity.org

Strawberry Electric Service District

745 North 500 East

P.O. Box 70

Payson, UT 84651

Phone: (801) 465-9273

Website: www.uamps.com

Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems

Website: www.uamps.com

Douglas O. Hunter

General Manager

2825 E. Cottonwood Parkway, Suite 200

Salt Lake City, Utah 84121-7055

Phone: (801) 566-3938

Toll Free: (800) 872-5961

Fax: (801) 561-2687

Email: doug@uamps.com

David Tuttle

Work: (801) 566-3938

Toll Free: (800) 872-5961

Fax: (801) 561-2687

Email: dave@uamps.com

Utah Rural Electric Power Association

Mike Peterson

10714 South Jordan Gateway

South Jordan, Utah 84095

Phone: (801) 619-6550

Email: mpeterson@utahcooperatives.org

Website: www.deseretgt.com

Washington, City of

Website: www.washingtoncity-ut.net

Wells Rural Electric Company

Clay Fitch

Manager/CEO

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

1451 Humboldt Avenue
P.O. Box 365
Wells, NV 89835
Phone: (775) 752-3328
Fax: (775) 752-3407
Email: customer@wrec2.com
Website: www.wellsrec.com

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)
Website: www.wapa.gov

APPENDIX D

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS EMERGENCY PLAN

I. PLAN STRUCTURE

The Petroleum Products Emergency Plan addresses petroleum products, primarily gasoline and distillates that will most likely be affected by a natural disaster or petroleum products supply shortage. The plan is designed to respond to a supply shortage of up to 20 percent resulting from either a natural disaster or petroleum products supply shortage.

II. PLAN STAGES

The plan's actions are organized in stages corresponding to different levels of shortage. The stages and corresponding actions are listed below:

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
1	Estimated fuel availability for the state at 100 percent. Ongoing management and planning efforts.	Continue to monitor petroleum products. Continue to forecast energy consumption by fuel and end-use.
2	Mild shortage of up to 10 percent. At this stage, the state will keep the public accurately informed to avoid overreaction and provide information on how to adjust their fuel needs if the situation worsens. Minor alterations in travel behavior and price increases can handle this reduction in supply quickly. Transit systems may see an increase in passengers. The use of flextime and preferential parking for rideshare vehicles will be encouraged. Preparations for implementing motor fuel distribution measures at the retail level may begin. Voluntary cooperation to solve heating supply problems will be encouraged. Coordinate with the Department of Agriculture regarding any potential fuel supply problems in the agricultural sector.	Increase the efforts of all stage one actions. Activate communication network. Increase mobility measures (i.e., rideshare, parking, speed reductions, and call for general fuel management by the Governor). Prepare to activate motor fuel distribution measures (i.e., service stations/minimum purchase, odd-even day purchasing or vehicle sticker plan). Prepare to implement economic measures (i.e., agricultural, commercial/industrial, low-income home heating assistance and local government coordination). Assist local governments in responding to the situation and coordinate information.

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
3	Moderate shortage of 10 to 20 percent. At this stage, the state will promote positive changes in citizen behavior and keep them informed of the situation. Productivity can be maintained, but life-style changes relating to transportation will be necessary. Voluntary solutions are preferred. Higher fuel prices will cause consumers to search for efficient transportation. Transit systems may reach capacity. Some localized distribution problems may arise. Voluntary cooperation between the fuel allocation specialist and oil companies should be able to solve spot shortages. There will be an increase in communications with the public, local governments, commercial/industrial sector and media. Increase coordination with the agricultural sector. This level of shortage is comparable to the 1979 supply reduction. There is a potential for economic impacts	<p>Increase efforts of stage one and two actions.</p> <p>Increase mobility measures as required.</p> <p>Implement distribution measures as needed.</p> <p>Implement economic mitigation measures as necessary.</p> <p>Prepare to implement the Governor's Energy Emergency Powers.</p> <p>Prepare to implement state set-aside program.</p>
4	Serious shortage of 20 percent or more. This stage represents a serious emergency. At this stage, the state will implement mandatory fuel management actions as directed by the Governor. Significant life-style changes will occur. Heating and transportation fuels may become too expensive for some customers. Price increases for petroleum products will pose a serious economic hardship on a large segment of the population. Economic assistance to the disadvantaged will be necessary. State powers will be used to address localized emergencies. Communications with the public, local governments, commercial/industrial sector and media is in full operation. The economy could suffer serious damage. Federal intervention is possible.	<p>Increase efforts of all of stage one, two, and three actions.</p> <p>Invoke the Governor's Energy Emergency Powers.</p> <p>Activate state set-aside program.</p> <p>Implement distribution measures as needed.</p>

III. FUEL SUPPLY MONITORING AND FORECASTING

- A. On an ongoing basis, through the Energy Data Information System (EDIS), the [UEO](#) monitors the status of crude oil and refined petroleum product supply and demand. Monitoring includes tracking the movement of petroleum and crude products within Utah, Petroleum Administration Defense District IV (PADD IV) and PADD V, and the United States. The [UEO](#) continuously monitors petroleum stocks, consumption and price in effort to adequately assess: (1) fuels and supplies affected; (2) specific areas of

the state that are affected; (3) estimated duration of the reduction; (4) alternative supply source availability and feasibility; (5) actions to reduce or alleviate the problem.

- B. The decision to trigger stages two, three or four under a natural disaster or petroleum products supply shortage will be made based on the [UEO](#) assessment of the market conditions that exist throughout Utah and the country. Under a natural disaster, the policies and procedures for meeting the emergency will be coordinated with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) who is the Director of [CEM](#). Under a petroleum products supply shortage, unrelated to a natural disaster, the policies and procedures for meeting the emergency will be directed by the Governor and coordinated through the [UEO](#).

IV. PLAN ACTIONS

A. Communication Network

The purpose of this action is to keep the public well informed and to help them participate rationally, and to facilitate the exchange of information among those responsible for a coordinated response.

The functions of the [UEO](#) communication network are to:

1. Receive and evaluate information on the extent of the petroleum products supply shortage.
2. Coordinate official information released by the State regarding petroleum products supply shortages.
3. Develop a communication network with other state agencies, local governments, petroleum product suppliers, and other affected parties.
4. Release information to the public to at the appropriate time to reduce petroleum product demand and help alleviate petroleum spot shortages.

Public information will be available through central toll-free telephone hotlines to the [UEO](#), public information offices of local governments, and other appropriate state agency contacts. The news media will help disseminate information on the petroleum products supply shortage through news releases, public service announcements and press conferences. The exchange of information through this network is a major tool for plan coordination.

B. Mobility Measures

The purpose is to protect the commuter work trip. The assumption is that the transit system will have increased ridership and the rideshare program will grow. A combination of the following measures may be used.

1. *Transit Systems* - Transit agencies are prepared to adjust their systems during a petroleum products supply shortage to accommodate increased ridership. Actions that they may take include improved public information on transit availability, activation of expanded telephone hotline information and expanded operations.
2. *Community Ridesharing* - Ridesharing has the best potential for absorbing petroleum shortage impacts while maintaining mobility and is often the only alternative in rural communities. An expansion of the existing UTA Rideshare program designed to increase ridesharing opportunities in smaller communities will be implemented. In an emergency, the network of individuals knowledgeable about rideshare will be expanded to provide rideshare assistance to Utah communities.

3. *Parking* - The [UEO](#) will take actions to encourage ridesharing in coordination with the UTA Rideshare program. Options include expansion of preferential parking for rideshare vehicles and increased awareness and promotion of park and ride lot locations.
4. *Speed Reductions* - This measure is proposed to reduce motor fuel consumption by reducing vehicle traveling speed. The actions will be increased public information, increased enforcement of the existing speed limits and possibly lowered speed limits. (An actual speed limit reduction should only be undertaken after careful consideration of public resistance and low compliance if there is not a perceived need. Backlash could be severe for enforcing agencies.)
5. *Alternative Work Schedules* - Government and private sector employers will be encouraged to switch to four ten-hour work days or other flex time arrangements. Telecommuting will be encouraged where feasible, as well as, teleconferencing. These measures will reduce the need for fuel by lessening the number of commuter work trips. In a serious shortage employers may select one week day when business is not conducted.
6. *Alternative Transportation* - Biking and walking will be encouraged as methods to reduce the number of commuter work trips required by automobiles, thus reducing the need for fuel.
7. *Vehicle Sticker No Drive Day* - No drive days will be implemented only if voluntary, moderate measures do not meet motor fuel management goals. On a voluntary basis, each noncommercial vehicle will not be operated three days each month. The designated no drive days correspond with the license renewal sticker number on the vehicle license plate. Stickers numbered 1 through 11 (January through November) will be recognized by the 1st number digit of renewal and 12 (December) will be recognized by the second digit. For example, if no drive days are implemented a vehicle with a May renewal sticker (number 5) would not be driven on the fifth, fifteenth, or twenty-fifth day of the month. If the renewal sticker is January (number 1), the vehicle would not be driven on the first, eleventh, or twenty-first day of the month. Months with 31 days are exempt.
8. *Promotion of Vacationing in State* - During the 1979 petroleum shortage, the [Division of Travel Development \(Utah Travel Council\)](#) not only successfully encouraged vacationers to vacation in the state, but offered up-to-date motor fuel availability information throughout the state. In addition, the [Division of Travel Development \(Utah Travel Council\)](#) in cooperation with the American Auto Association and [UEO](#) operated a toll-free telephone hotline advising the motoring public in a ten western state area of the availability of motor fuels, hours of station operation, etc. Attention was also directed at diesel fuel availability. A similar program would be activated in the event of another petroleum products supply shortage.

C. Distribution Measures

The intent of these measures is to assist in the orderly distribution of petroleum supplies at the retail level during shortages; when demand outstrips supply. They will only be implemented if free market mechanisms are not working.

If the [UEO](#) determines, through its communication network that lines are forming at the gas pumps and stations are restricting hours or undue hardships and inequities are occurring, it will consult with the governor and [CEM](#) and recommend the implementation of the following measures as needed.

1. *Minimum Purchase* - Purchasers of motor fuels (gasoline, oxygenated fuel, propane, and diesel fuel) will be required to purchase a minimum amount of fuel in a single transaction. This measure does not significantly decrease demand for motor fuel, however, if there are motor vehicle lines forming at the pump, this measure influences consumers to make less frequent purchases (buy more at a time) and reduces tank topping.

The minimum purchase criteria will be established initially on the basis of a minimum dollar amount or number of gallons purchased. Motorcycles/mopeds will be exempt from the restriction. The [UEO](#) will periodically review the established minimum purchase criteria and adjust them as conditions warrant. This measure is not expected to require any special enforcement. Voluntary compliance will be encouraged through public awareness activities.

2. *Odd-Even Purchase* - This measure restricts purchase of motor fuel based on the vehicle registration renewal sticker number. Motorists with renewal stickers ending in odd-numbers purchase fuel only on odd-numbered days of the month (first, third, fifth, etc.) and those with renewal stickers ending in even-numbers purchase fuel only on even-numbered days. In months with 31 days, motor fuel will be sold on the thirty-first (31st) day regardless of renewal number.

The following vehicles/operators are exempt from odd-even day purchase:

- a. Farm equipment.
- b. Emergency vehicles, buses, taxicabs, other commercial passenger carriers, including vanpools.
- c. Commercial trucks and solid waste disposal trucks.
- d. Operators of private vehicles providing essential medical and health services. (i.e. physicians, nurses, other essential medical personnel, and patients in need of specialized medical treatment).
- e. Operators of motor vehicles bearing license plates from any other state or foreign nation.

This measure is designed to assist in the equitable distribution of motor fuel to consumers. It also encourages conservation of fuel by causing consumers to better plan trips. This measure is only appropriate in a major long-term crisis and is expected to be essentially self-enforcing. To the extent that enforcement of this measure is needed, it will be the responsibility of both state and local government agencies.

D. Economic Mitigation Measures

The intent of this measure is to monitor and minimize the economic impacts on business, agricultural sector, low-income residents and the states economy in general. Price escalation due to a petroleum products supply shortage poses a serious economic threat to the state and its citizens.

1. *Commercial/Industrial* - This sector will be informed of probable workings of the petroleum products supply reduction (free-market, etc.) and possible coping actions. The information will be disseminated primarily through the media, and other actions such as direct contacts with large users/employers. Mobility measures will be stressed along with other management techniques available to reduce fuel demand.
2. *Agriculture* - This is a measure to protect production and distribution of agricultural procedures in a critical fuel shortage. The agricultural sector is high priority because its products are vital to the states economic health. Forced to compete with motorists for fuel, the agricultural sector will suffer economic hardships that are not be in the best public interest. The [UEO](#) will work to identify situations of critical fuel shortages, which may affect the agricultural sector. [UEO](#) will then provide this information to the [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#), [Utah Department of Agriculture](#) and [Utah State University](#) and their extension agents so that the agricultural sector can be warned of the situation.
3. *Low-Income Home Heating Assistance* - Many low-income residents, particularly the elderly and handicapped, may be unable to afford home heating due to rising energy costs. As more demand is placed on the [Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program](#), federal funds and program limitations may prove insufficient or inappropriate to assist low-income residents in a petroleum

products supply shortage. The state may consider providing additional funding for the program and/or altering its guidelines.

4. *Other Economic Measures* - Materials on fleet management will be provided to the public and private fleet operators by the [UEO](#). Measures to improve facilities management in public buildings and large commercial/industrial buildings during a petroleum products supply shortage will be encouraged. These measures may include: boiler tune-ups, reduction in hours of operation, reducing ventilation air to minimal standards and other energy conservation practices.

E. State Petroleum Set-Aside Program

The purpose of Utah's Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside Program is to help mitigate regional shortages and hardships for priority users who are unable to acquire sufficient fuel at any price. This program will be implemented only after the Governor proclaims a "state of emergency" and when market forces, voluntary management, or other mandatory programs are unable to provide for adequate and equitable distribution of fuel. The state set-aside program is designed to use set-aside volumes to satisfy hardship and emergency cases and shall not be used to supplant the workings of the free market. The state set-aside program makes no attempt to reduce or inhibit the market price of fuels and all fuel delivered through the program will be purchased at the market price.

The Governor has designated the [UEO](#) as the agency responsible for the administration of the set-aside program. A Fuel Allocation Officer (FAO), appointed by the Director of the [UEO](#), manages the program. The FAO will notify all oil companies who supply Utah with motor fuels when the set-aside program is implemented. The FAO, in consultation with the Director of the [UEO](#), will designate the set-aside volume up to a maximum of five percent of the total monthly supply of each fuel type available within the state. The percent volume will be determined according to the severity of the supply shortage. The set-aside volume is designed to achieve maximum flexibility in the distribution of set-aside fuels and to minimize government interference with the market mechanisms. It is to be used during a declared petroleum products supply emergency, when certain critical services and industries are unable to obtain adequate supplies of fuel through the existing market place. In such an event these bulk purchasers can apply to the FAO for additional fuel through the priority distribution system established by the [UEO](#). Each application will be reviewed and evaluated by the Fuel Allocation Officer as to the justification for the request and the impact on the state's economy. The priority system is designed to ensure that emergency, health, safety, and essential services receive their fuel needs. However, they will be required to provide appropriate justification if their request exceeds their base period volume. The base period for all applicants is the corresponding month of the previous year for which an application is being submitted. The set-aside program has a sunset clause which terminates the program when the Governor rescinds the emergency proclamation or chooses to terminate the program. There are five elements of the set-aside program, they are: 1) *Basic Set-Aside Program*, 2) *Community Hardship Program*, 3) *Certification for Emergency Services*, 4) *Prime Supplier Assignment and Adjustment Program*, and 5) *Fuel Allocation Review Board*. The individual elements within the program are implemented only as directed by the Director of the [UEO](#). Some parts of the program (i.e., Prime Supplier Assignment and Adjustment Program) will be implemented only if the federal government institutes price and allocation controls.

1. *Basic Set-Aside Program* - The Basic Set-Aside Program redistributes fuel supplies to bulk consumers who are considered priority users and who are experiencing difficulty obtaining sufficient fuel supplies at any price.
2. *Community Hardship Program* - The Community Hardship Program allows for the distribution of fuels to qualified fuel-short areas. A community may request fuel supplies from the state set-aside program when it is experiencing an emergency or hardship caused by a shortage of gasoline, or is receiving less than 80 percent of the allocation-fraction. A community is defined as either a city or county or a geographical area consisting of at least 50 square miles, or a geographical area of

five square miles but containing ten service stations, or a military base exchange. Community Hardship is the only element of the program whereby retail service stations may be eligible for a set-aside allocation.

3. *Prime Supplier Assignment and Adjustment Program* - The Prime Supplier Assignment and Adjustment Program is primarily intended for use only after the federal government institutes a price and allocation control program. Those bulk purchasing end-users who have not established a record of fuel deliveries for an established base period may request that they be assigned as a prime supplier. Those end-users who have substantially increased their fuel use since the time of the base period, may apply for an adjustment of supply volume to increase the amount of their supplies. The FAO may extend assignments and adjustments on a month-to-month basis, or for a maximum 90 day period. This assignment automatically expires at the end of the designated period, at which time the applicant may request an extension.
4. *Certification for Emergency Services* - The Certification Element of the program allows priority end-users who provide emergency, health, safety, and essential services to apply for certification of need to receive their needed supplies. They must provide justification for a request, which exceeds their base period volume. This element is designed to help ensure that emergency services are not interrupted or threatened due to inadequate fuel supplies. The certification, once approved, will remain valid as long as this element of the program is operational.
5. *Fuel Allocation Review Board* - The Director of the [UEO](#) will establish a Fuel Allocation Review Board (FARB). This board will function independently from the FAO, making final determination on all appeals, including appeals by both bulk purchasers and suppliers, not resolved by the FAO and FAO staff. Because of the legal ramifications of this function, it is recommended that the board include an attorney from the Attorney General's Office.

F. Governors Energy Emergency Powers

The Governor's Energy Emergency Powers Act is provided in [Appendix F](#).

G. Other Energy Emergency Contacts

Additional energy emergency contacts are provided in [Appendix G](#).

APPENDIX E

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLIERS CONTACT LIST

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State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

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Pioneer Pipe Line Company (a subsidiary of Conoco Pipe Line Co.)

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State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

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National Petroleum Council

www.npc.org

American Petroleum Institute

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APPENDIX F

ENERGY EMERGENCY POWERS OF GOVERNOR

The Energy Emergency Powers of Governor Act¹ provides certain powers in energy shortage conditions both over state agencies, political subdivisions, energy suppliers and consumers. These powers exist as a last resort, to be enacted only when attempts to gain cooperation have failed or are inappropriate.

Under Utah Code Annotated Section 63-53a-1 the Governor may do the following:

63-53a-1. "Energy resources" defined.

As used in this act, "energy resources" includes electricity, natural gas, gasoline and middle distillates, coal, wood fuels, geothermal sources, radioactive materials, and any other resource yielding energy.

- (1) The Legislature finds that the lack of energy resources and other energy resource emergencies may threaten the availability of essential services and transportation and the operation of the economy, jeopardizing the peace, health, safety, and welfare of the people of this state.
- (2) The Legislature further finds that it is necessary to provide an orderly procedure for anticipating and responding to energy resource shortages and disruptions and to grant, under conditions prescribed in this act, emergency powers to the governor to order involuntary curtailments in the use of energy resources.
- (3) The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy of this state to assist the United States in effective management and control of such factors and situations as contribute to an emergency affecting or likely to affect this state; to cooperate with other states in matters related to an emergency affecting or likely to affect this state; to meet extraordinary conditions in this state arising out of the crisis by taking such steps as are necessary and appropriate; and generally to protect the peace, health, safety, and welfare of the people of this state.

63-53a-3. Information gathering powers - Subpoena power - Coordination with other regulatory authorities.

- (1) On a continuing basis the governor may obtain all necessary information from energy resource producers, manufacturers, suppliers, and consumers doing business within, and from political subdivisions in, this state as necessary to determine whether shortages or an emergency will require energy resource conservation measures. This information may include, but shall not be limited to:
 - (a) Sales volumes;
 - (b) Forecasts of energy resource requirements;
 - (c) From manufacturers, suppliers, and consumers, an inventory of energy resources; and
 - (d) Local distribution patterns of the information described in subsections (1)(a), 1(b), and 1(c).
- (2) In obtaining information at any time from energy resource producers, manufactures, suppliers, or consumers under subsection (1) and in obtaining any other information under subsection (1) during a state of emergency proclaimed, the governor may subpoena witnesses, material and relevant books, papers, accounts, records, and memoranda, administer oaths, and cause the depositions of persons residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed for depositions in civil actions in district courts, to obtain information relevant to energy resources that are the subject of the proclaimed emergency.

¹ The Energy Emergency Powers of Governor Act was passed on February 1, 1980, and became law on July 1 of the same year.
State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

- (3) In obtaining information under this section the governor shall:
 - (a) Seek to avoid eliciting information already furnished by a person or political subdivision in this state to a federal, state, or local regulatory authority that is available for his study; and
 - (b) Cause reporting procedures, including forms, to conform to existing requirements of federal, state, and local regulatory authorities wherever possible.

63-53a-4. Confidential nature of information preserved - Relief from subpoena - Unauthorized disclosure as misdemeanor - Removal from office.

- (1) Information furnished pursuant to section 63-53a-3 and designated by that person as confidential shall be maintained as confidential by the governor and any person who obtains information which he knows to be confidential under this act. The governor shall not make known in any manner any particulars of such information to persons other than those specified in subsection (4). No subpoena or judicial order may be issued compelling the governor or any other person to divulge or make known such confidential information, except when relevant to a prosecution for violation of subsection (5).
- (2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of confidential information to prepare statistics or other general data for publication, so presented as to prevent identification or particular persons.
- (3) Any person who is served with a subpoena to give testimony orally or in writing, or to produce books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, or other documents or records pursuant to this act may apply to any district court of this state for protection against abuse or hardship in the manner provided by law.
- (4) References to the governor in this section include the governor and any other individuals designated for this purpose in writing by the governor.
- (5) Any person who willfully discloses confidential information in violation of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and, in addition, may be subject to removal from office or immediate dismissal from public employment.

63-53a-5. Curtailment of energy use - Standby priorities - Restriction on involuntary curtailment.

In consultation with appropriate federal and state officials and officials of political subdivisions in this state, the governor shall cause to be established, and revised as appropriate, standby priorities for curtailments in the use of energy resources. Involuntary curtailments, however, may be ordered only by means of executive orders issued pursuant to this act.

63-53a-6. Proclamation of emergency - Effective period - Requirement of legislative approval.

- (1) The governor may, with the consent of the Legislature, or when not in session the advice of the Legislative Management Committee, and when he determines that an existing or imminent severe disruption or impending shortage in the supply of one or more energy resources, in this state or elsewhere, threatens the availability of essential services, transportation, or the operation of the economy, jeopardizing the peace, health, safety, and welfare of the people of this state, issue a proclamation declaring that a state of emergency exists with regard to these resources, which shall also state with specificity the nature of the disruption or shortage in an energy resource.
- (2) A proclamation issued under this section, and any order or rule issued as a result thereof, shall continue in effect until 60 days from the date of proclamation of the emergency unless the governor rescinds it and declares the emergency ended prior to the expiration of the 60-day period.

A proclamation issued within 30 days of the expiration of prior proclamation for the same emergency shall be considered a renewal or extension.

- (3) A proclamation may be renewed or extended only by joint resolution of the Legislature.

63-53a-7. Curtailment, adjustment and allocation of energy use by executive orders -Limitations and considerations in issuance and application.

- (1) Upon issuance of a proclamation pursuant to section 63-53a-6, the governor in addition may by executive order:
- (a) Require reduction in energy resource usage and the application of conservation, prevention of waste, and the salvaging of energy resources and the materials, services, and facilities derived therefrom or dependent thereon, by state agencies and political subdivisions in this state;
 - (b) Direct the establishment by state agencies and political subdivisions in this state of programs necessary to compliment and comply with federal energy conservation programs where these programs have not theretofore been so established, including, but not limited to, allocation or rationing of energy resources and the distribution of the state's discretionary allotments;
 - (c) Require involuntary curtailments, adjustments, or allocations in the supply and consumption of energy resources applicable to all suppliers and consumers including, but not limited to, specification of the times and manner in which these resources are supplied or consumed; or
 - (d) Prescribe and direct activities promoting the conservation, prevention of waste, and salvage of energy resources and the materials, services, and facilities derived therefrom or dependent thereon, including, but not limited to, the modification of transportation routes and schedules, or the suspension of weight limits or other restrictions from the transportation of energy resources, to the extent permissible under federal law and regulations.
- (2) Any restrictions, curtailments, adjustments, or allocations pursuant to Subsection (1) shall:
- (a) Be ordered and continue only so long as demonstrably necessary for the maintenance of essential services or transportation, or the continued operation of the economy but no longer than the duration of the proclamation;
 - (b) Be applied as uniformly as practicable within each class of suppliers and consumers and without discrimination within a class; and
 - (c) Give due consideration to the needs of commercial, retail, professional, and service establishments whose normal function is to supply goods or services or both of an essential nature, including, but not limited to, food, lodging, fuel, or medical care facilities during times of the day other than conventional daytime working hours.

63-53a-8. Existing agencies to be used in implementation.

The governor shall use, to the extent practicable, existing state boards, commissions, or agencies or officers or employees for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this act.

63-53a-9. Enforcement of orders and rules.

The governor may apply to any district court for appropriate equitable relief against any person violating or failing to carry out the provisions of this act or any order or rule issued pursuant to this act.

63-53a-10. Other emergency powers of governor unaffected.

The powers vested in the governor under this act shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other emergency powers otherwise constitutionally or statutorily vested in the governor.

63-53a-11. Rules and regulations - Approval by Legislature.

The board, commission, or agency designated by the governor for carrying out the provisions of this act is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary for effective administration of this act with approval of the Legislature.

APPENDIX G

ADDITIONAL ENERGY EMERGENCY CONTACTS

State of Utah Department of Public Safety

4501 South 2700 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-1775
Phone: (801) 965-4461
Toll Free: (800) 222-0038
Website: <http://publicsafety.utah.gov/>

Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management

Rm. 1110, State Office Bldg.
Salt Lake City, UT 84114
Phone: (801) 538-3400
Toll Free: (800) SL-FAULT
Fax: (801) 538-3770
Website: <http://cem.utah.gov/>

Captain Mike Kuehn
Deputy Director
1110 State Office Building
P.O. Box 141710
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-1710
Phone: (801) 538-3780
Fax: (801) 538-3770
Mobile: (801) 560-3916
Email: mkuehn@dps.state.ut.us

Mr. Ron Mosher
1110 State Office Building
P.O. Box 141710
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-1710
Phone: (801) 257-2721
Email: rmosher@dps.state.ut.us

Scott Behunin
CEM
Phone: (801) 538-3400
Email: sbehuin@dps.state.ut.us

Mr. Ron Gloshen
DPS/CEM/Homeland Security
Phone: (801) 957-8640
Email: rgloshen@dps.state.ut.us

Captain Jeff Gravier
DPS Peace Officer Standards & Training, Deputy Director/Captain
4525 South 2700 West
Box 141775
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-1775
Phone: (801) 965-4370
Mobile: (801) 725-6035
E-Mail: jgravier@dps.state.ut.us

Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining

www.dogm.nr.state.ut.us/oilgas/STATISTICS/statindx.htm

Federal Highway Administration

www.fhwa.dot.gov/OHIM/ohimstat.htm

Western Interstate Energy Board

www.westgov.org/wieb

DOE Energy Information Administration (EIA)

Website: www.eia.doe.gov

Main Utah Website at EIA: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/main_ut.html

Infrastructure Map (Mtn. Div.): <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/rep/states/maps/mountain.html>

Petroleum

Profile: <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/state/ut.asp>

Product Sales by Month: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/oilsales/oilsales_ut.html

Product Prices by Month: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/oilprices/oilprices_ut.html

Product Stocks by Month: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/oilstocks/oilstocks_ut.html

Natural Gas

Prices by Month: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/ngprices/ngprices_ut.html

Marketed Production and Sales: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/ngsales/ngsales_ut.html

Electricity

Summary Data and Map: http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/st_profiles/utah/ut.html

State of Utah Energy Emergency Plan

Renewable Energy

Map (Mountain Division): <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/refs/remap/mountain.html>

Wind Energy Map (Utah): <http://rredc.nrel.gov/wind/pubs/atlas/maps/chap3/3-52m.html>

Energy Alternatives: http://www.eren.doe.gov/state_energy/mystate.cfm?state=ut